

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy, showers. Temps: 12-17 (53-63). Wednesday, similar. LONDON: Tuesday, showers. Temps: 13 (55-63). Wednesday, similar. CHANNEL: ROME: Tuesday, fair. Temps: 16-20 (61-62). NEW YORK: Tuesday, showers. Temps: 19-23 (66-73).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1978

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## Peking Cuts Aid to Hanoi Over Chinese in Vietnam

TOKYO, July 3 (AP) — China announced today that it has halted all aid to Vietnam and recalled Chinese technicians working there because Hanoi has "stepped up its anti-China activities and ostracism of Chinese residents in Vietnam."

It was reported from Vietnam, meanwhile, that 250,000 Chinese in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) have applied to board Chinese ships standing by to repatriate them to China. But a Japanese report quoted Vietnamese officials as saying that many have decided to withdraw their applications.

The Chinese announcement, made in an official Chinese news agency dispatch received here, was

the latest move in an increasingly heated political conflict between the two Communist neighbors.

They are at odds over alleged mistreatment of Vietnam's Chinese minority. Chinese support for Cambodia in that country's border war with Vietnam, and Soviet influence in Vietnam.

### Brezhnev Support

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda reported today that President Leonid Brezhnev had sent a telegram to the Vietnamese leadership assuring it of "resolute support" from Moscow against "attacks and blackmail," an apparent reference to the border war and to Chinese pressure.

### Against Soviet Charges

## U.S. Newsmen Bar Active Trial Defense

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, July 3 (WP) — Two U.S. newsmen officially charged with slandering Soviet television today formally notified the court that they are withdrawing from active participation in the civil case and asked the presiding judge to dismiss the charge against them as groundless.

Craig Whitney of The New York Times and Harold Piper of the Baltimore Sun told Lev Almazov, president of the Moscow City Court, that to continue in active defense of their position might eventually lead to a court demand that they violate their journalistic ethics and reveal sources whom each quoted in separate dispatches last month that have been called slanderous by the official State Television and Radio Committee.

The articles quoted unnamed dissenters as doubting the authenticity of a televised confession of anti-Soviet propaganda by a convicted

Georgian dissident figure, Zviad Gamsakhurdia.

The newsmen said that their dispatches, carried by The Times and the Sun which do not officially circulate here, were journalistically "fair, balanced and accurate." They also said that the Soviet court in such a case does not have jurisdiction over articles published in the United States and distributed here.

"What this court is asked by the plaintiff to do is to rule that Soviet law may impose sanctions on reporting, though published and disseminated outside Soviet boundaries. The United States has claimed no such sweeping jurisdiction over what Soviet correspondents send from America to the Soviet Union," the two noted in statements they submitted to Mr. Almazov.

The complaint is unprecedented for attempting to assert Soviet control over articles published in the United States and distributed here.

### U.S. Film Branded 'Garbage,' Cheap

## 'Holocaust' Serial Shifted to Local TV in Germany

By John Vinocur

BONN, July 3 (NYT) — Directors of West Germany's largest television network have decided that a West German version of the U.S.-made "Holocaust" series on the Nazi extermination of Jews will be shunted from the country's main channel to a group of regional stations, a decision described as effectively burying the programs.

The vote by the directors, disclosed during the weekend, occurred after behind-the-scenes political maneuvering, denunciation of the series as "garbage" and "cheap commercialism" by opponents, and the suggestion that the network never really had any intention of showing it under circumstances that would give it maximum impact.

The directors voted in a meeting in Bremen against programming the nine-hour series on the first national channel and to turn it over to one of the country's nine regional stations, which can use the series individually — or decline to show it once it is prepared for viewing next year.

The decision effectively meant, according to a high-level industry informant, that "Holocaust" probably would not be shown by perhaps four regional stations which have expressed objections to it. In addition, media interest in the series would be curtailed as its showing would no longer be a national event.

### Series Treated Unwanted

Peter Schulze-Rohr, the program director of Sudwestfunk, who called the programs "garbage,"

said: "it would be more believable and more courageous to say hardly anybody wanted the series than to hide it away on the regional stations."

Concern about how the series would be shown was expressed in April when "Holocaust" was purchased for a reported \$600,000 from the National Broadcasting Co. At that time, Heinz Galinski, the leader of the Jewish community in West Berlin, suggested that the purchase was an admission of failure by the West Germans to deal effectively with their past and that a gauge of current intentions would be the kind of effort that the authorities would make to "get people to turn on their sets when 'Holocaust' is broadcast."

According to one account, the purchase of the series was urged on Westdeutscher Rundfunk, one of the first national channel's member stations, by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Not only did the series seem important at a time of increased rightist violence, the party was said to have reasoned, but it would be politically insensitive to have West Germany seem uninterested or tardy in signing up for the show.

But a series of unfavorable reviews of "Holocaust" in the West German press then set the stage for a debate within the first channel's member stations on its worth. The battle lines were generally drawn between opposition from stations in areas where the Christian Democratic Party controls the state parliament and support from regions where the Social Democrats dominate.

Mr. Schulze-Rohr insisted the series failed on the grounds of verisimilitude alone. Nazi insignia were wrong. Hitler youth members were pictured in summer uniforms in the middle of the winter, and relatives were absurdly shown visiting inmates of Buchenwald, he said.

These details would confuse a West German audience, notably its youth, Mr. Schulze-Rohr insisted, and make them wonder about the accuracy of whole series itself.

**Hollywood Soundtracks**

The music was third class, he went on, and the sentiments of the series those of the worst Hollywood productions. "We've had enough.

By Michael Getler

WARSAW, July 3 (WP) —

During President Carter's visit here last December, the assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, Richard Cooper, took a stroll through this Polish capital's picturesque old town square.

During that stroll, according to local sources, Mr. Cooper was approached three times by Polish money changers who offered to sell Polish zlotys for dollars at three to four times the official tourist rate of exchange.

Mr. Cooper thus may have inadvertently become the highest-ranking Western official to come face-to-face with the Polish black market in money. But he is not alone.

The black market for Western money here is believed to be the largest of any in Communist East Europe.

The demand for dollars especially, but also for other strong Western currencies such as the West German mark and the Swiss franc, has created in fact a second economy in Poland because the dollars are so widely sought and the impact of having them or not having them is so vast for Polish citizens.

Poland has dollars can get a doctor to come to their apartment after hours instead of waiting in line at clinics. They can get a television set repaired quickly. They have access to special government-run Pewex stores that sell otherwise impossible-to-get Western goods, ranging from chocolates to stereo sets, but only for hard Western currencies.

They can buy a Polish-built Fiat 125 car for \$1,900 and get it

fast, according to Marian Krzak, first deputy finance minister. With Polish currency the same car costs 180,000 zlotys, about \$5,455 at the official exchange rate of 33 zlotys to the dollar. If they have only zlotys and want the same car without waiting a few years, they can pay 220,000 zlotys for it on a third but private market.

Mr. Krzak said that the black market is a problem, but he

places it "on the margin of Poland's economic life — a small fraction of the global economic turnover" for a country that has grown enormously in recent years by huge investments and borrowing from the West and the Soviet Union. It is now rated as the 10th largest industrial nation.

**Uncertainty, Ill-Feeling**

Although Mr. Krzak is correct

in relative terms, the much more

widespread view here seems to be

that the black market in dollars

and two- and three-level pricing

systems even for Polish products

has practically created chaos in personal money matters. They have brought uncertainty and ill-feelings to millions of people who do not have access to dollars.

**The basic problem is that the**

zloty, like the Russian ruble, East German mark or Czechoslovak

koruna, is not money in Western terms. Its value is not pegged to anything except perhaps the ruble, and it is worthless outside Eastern Europe and impossible to convert back into Western money.

Thus official rates of exchange

do not really measure what zlotys

or other Eastern currency are

worth in terms of what they can

buy. The black market price for

dollars is a much better indicator, and it is that price which officials here watch.

**Dollar's Value Up**

Despite the dollar's weakness

in the West, its value here has

steadily increased over the years,

an indication to Poles that their

currency is worth less and less.

Answer: "Poles lining up to buy meat."

Man waiting in line at meat shop: "I've had enough of this line.

It hasn't moved in three hours. I'm going off to murder the prime minister."

A few hours later he returns to the line, looking dejected.

"No luck," he says. "there was a line."

On the black market purchase of dollars for Polish zlotys: "Comrade, why are Poland and America exactly alike?"

Answer: Because in neither country can you buy anything with dollars.

Shortages in general: Man entering shop to buy two pounds of beef is told by salesclerk: "I'm sorry sir, in this shop we don't sell sugar."

The shop next door is the one that doesn't sell beef."

— MICHAEL GETLER



President Anwar Sadat and Vice President Mondale meet in Alexandria to discuss future of Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

### 'Mercy' Leeway Lacking

## Ohio Death Penalty Upset by High Court

WASHINGTON, July 3 (IHT) —

The Supreme Court ended its term today with a spate of decisions ranging from rejection of Ohio's death-penalty law to upholding federal curbs on a broadcast that included seven "dirty words."

It also, in the wake of the Bakke reverse-discrimination decision last

week, let stand a model affirmative action (anti-discrimination) program adopted by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. under federal government pressure.

In the death-penalty ruling, the justices held in five separate opinions on two cases that the Ohio law was unconstitutional because it failed to allow enough leeway for "mercy factors" a judge may consider in pronouncing sentence in capital cases. The three state death-penalty laws that the high court upheld in 1976 — those of Texas, Georgia and Florida — allow the judge to weigh a wide range of mitigating circumstances.

As recently as last weekend, the program was attacked in Bavaria by Franz Josef Strauss, the local Conservative leader, who called it "cheap commercialism."

Eventually, Westdeutscher Rundfunk, the purchasers of the program, also said that they thought it best that "Holocaust" be shown on the regional stations. The reason given was that the first national channel's schedule was too tight and inflexible to fit the series in properly. This statement occurred more than six months before "Holocaust" and could be prepared for showing and during a month when West German television scheduling was disrupted by about 120 hours of World Cup soccer programs.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### At Ministerial Level

## Egypt Will Resume Talks With Israelis

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 3 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat announced today after meeting with Vice President Mondale that Egypt had agreed to resume face-to-face peace negotiations with Israel to try to "break the ice" after a six-month deadlock.

plan, and he disclosed that he, Mr. Sadat, would travel to Europe this weekend for talks concerning the Middle East.

Mr. Mondale left for Washington after his meeting with Mr. Sadat.

Unconfirmed reports in Cairo and elsewhere said that Mr. Sadat would meet with Mr. Carter when the U.S. president flies to West Germany next week for a Western economic summit conference.

But in Washington the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said there were no plans for such a meeting.

Mr. Sadat, under questioning from reporters, would not say he

planned talks with Mr. Carter or with Israeli leaders. An Egyptian official who asked not to be named said earlier, "I think the Carter meeting is likely."

"Let us hope that this move will break the ice," Mr. Sadat said of Egypt's decision to participate in the foreign ministers' conference.

Mr. Mondale, who met with Mr. Sadat for 90 minutes at the Egyptian president's seaside villa here, told reporters that as a result of his weekend goodwill visit to Israel he was confident that the Israelis would accept the U.S. invitation to the foreign ministers' meeting.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

### Says 2 Villages Taken

## S. Yemen Claims Border Attack

BEIRUT, July 3 (UPI) — The

Southern Yemeni Embassy in Beirut today charged that troops from neighboring Yemen had attacked the Beihan border region between the two Red Sea states, and a Southern Yemeni official vowed that his country would fight for every grain of sand.

Military forces belonging to

Yemen began shelling Beihan, in

Democratic [Southern] Yemen

Sunday afternoon," an embassy statement said.

Visiting Southern Yemeni Trans-

porter Minister Mohammed Abdulla

Osheish, repeating the charges at a news conference, said that the attacking troops had captured two Southern Yemeni villages.

"We are now investigating the gravity of the situation and will take the appropriate action," said Mr. Osheish, in Beirut on a tour of Arab capitals to explain his government's position in its worsening dispute with Yemen.

"If it turns out to be a full-scale invasion, we will fight for every grain of sand," he said.

In the heat of fighting in the

Lebanese capital since the civil war

last week, Yemeni forces

attacked Beihan, in the south

of the country, and a Southern Yemeni official vowed that his country would fight for every grain of sand.

It was the heaviest fighting in the

Lebanese capital since the civil war

last week, Yemeni forces

attacked Beihan, in the south</p

## As Seoul Backs Export Boom

## S. Korea Business Growing in 3d World

By Andrew H. Malcolm

SEOUL, July 3 (NYT) — Every day, hundreds of shoppers wander through the New Renovation Department Store in Libreville, Gabon, 10,000 miles from South Korea as the jet flies.

The store, filled with South Korean merchandise, is half-owned by South Koreans. It was built by South Korean architects. South Korean engineers and South Korean construction workers using South Korean cement, steel and machinery hauled in South Korean ships.

The enterprise, which has the presidential seal of approval from both nations, was the first in a fast-growing series of successful business penetrations of Africa by South Korean businesses that are

## Traffic Toll in France

PARIS, July 3 (AP) — Wednesday traffic accidents killed 86 people and injured 395 others as thousands of persons in France began July vacations, according to official statistics released today.

already entrenching themselves in other developing third-world markets.

This seemingly unlikely joint venture highlights the special cooperation that exists between South Korea's government and business circles, especially when the project carries financial, diplomatic, commercial and even national security advantages for the bottom half of

## Pair Bars Trial Role

(Continued from Page 1)

trol over dispatches filed and published abroad. It is viewed here as having potentially serious implications for the way foreign correspondents cover the Soviet Union. Several diplomatic sources have said that the complaint, if upheld in a Soviet court, means the return of censorship for foreign correspondents, which was officially ended here in 1961.

The newsmen reported after a 35-minute closed session with Mr. Almazov that he had been cordial and that he voluntarily decided to postpone the trial to July 18 from July 7 because the two had said in their previous meeting with him that they had not had enough time to prepare the full, detailed responses to the complaint he had sought. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Piper in today's session had not asked for such a further postponement.

## No Intention

They said that they told the judge that they had no intention of submitting further statements or even showing up at the hearing. It is known that their foremost concern during the week of deliberations since the complaint was served on them last Wednesday has been apprehension about what would happen once they set foot inside a Soviet court as defendants.

It is widely believed in the foreign community here that U.S. newsmen placed in such a situation would find themselves subjected to the kind of harassment and antagonistic atmosphere and legal procedures which are customarily meted out in Soviet trials of dissenters.

This was the third session with Mr. Almazov since Wednesday for Mr. Whitney, 34, and Mr. Piper, 39. On Friday, they had warned him that they might withdraw actively out of concern that they could not get a fair hearing. Mr. Almazov said today that he would consider the newsmen's new statements and that he would rule on their arguments at another time. He indicated his belief that they are free to change their minds and eventually participate further in the process. Meanwhile, he said, the hearing will go ahead, perhaps under a different judge, after he himself takes a vacation.

Under Soviet law in cases of this kind, if the defendants do not appear at their hearing, the judge must dismiss the case; it can only proceed at that point if the plaintiff insists. A court-ordered retraction and fines of up to 300 rubles (\$432) are the legal remedies.

Meanwhile today, U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon met briefly with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko a session devoted to the government's suit against Mr. Whitney and Mr. Piper.

## A-Protest Is Planned During EEC Meeting

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, July 3 (UPI) — Anti-nuclear protesters will demonstrate at the Bremen summit meeting of the European Economic Community, the Federation of Citizens Initiatives for Environmental Protection said today.

The federation said representatives of anti-nuclear groups in seven European nations were expected at a hearing tomorrow on nuclear policy. The groups, which plan a demonstration Thursday, will again point out the dangers and consequences of atomic energy "for Europe and the entire world," a statement said.

Meanwhile today, U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon met briefly with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko a session devoted to the government's suit against Mr. Whitney and Mr. Piper.

## U.S. Research Sub, Alvin, Refitted for Longer Dives

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT) — Alvin, the little research submarine that located the atomic bomb off the coast of Spain more than a decade ago and made some of the first dives to mountains on the sea floor, has been rebuilt with a stronger frame for longer, more productive explorations of the deep.

The submarine will set out next Monday for two months of dives to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, part of the world's largest mountain range, which stretches 40,000 submerged miles through the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. The main purpose of the dives is to learn more about the geological processes at work at the ridge, where earthquakes are common and the earth extrudes material that causes the spreading of the sea floor and "continental drift."

Engineers at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod, Mass., said that the vehicle's new titanium frame would support more equipment and allow dives of greater duration.

## Diving Time Increased

The frame will extend the submarine's length from 23 to 25 feet. It will not increase the depth range, which is 12,000 feet, but when a fourth battery is installed another three hours will be added.

The mid-Atlantic Ridge operation is scheduled to run until Sept. 15. Alvin's first explorations there took place in 1974 as part of Project FAMOUS (French-American Mid-Ocean Undersea Project). In that operation Alvin and two French vessels made 44 dives, the first to the undersea mountains where the earth's crust is spreading.

"The technology of spreading-center exploration has advanced considerably since that time," said Dr. Robert Ballard, a Woods Hole scientist who has participated in all of the expeditions. "For example, use of a carefully navigated towed camera to pinpoint interesting diving sites now allows the valuable submersible time to be devoted almost entirely to scientific observation rather than time-consuming reconnaissance."

Last year, before the overhaul, Alvin made more than 200 dives in the Bahamas, the Pacific and the Atlantic. Seventy-four scientists representing 34 American and foreign institutions participated in the operations.

In his speech, to a Salvation Army gathering at Wembley, Prince Charles said: "It seems worse than folly that Christians are still arguing about doctrinal matters which can only cause needless distress to a number of people."



THEN THERE WAS ONE — Public Works Minister Gaetano Stammati, a Christian Democrat, sits all by himself in the chamber of the Italian Parliament before the start of a fifth ballot in the effort to elect a new president. The ballot was inconclusive.

## Bonn Assails East for Jailing Dissident

BONN, July 3 (AP) — The West German government today of gravely violating human rights and burdening bilateral efforts at detente by imposing an eight-year prison sentence on a critic of the regime, Rudolf Bahro.

Chief government spokesman Klaus Boelling leveled the accusation after Mr. Bahro, author of a Western-published book that assailed the East German system for "smothering true Socialism," was convicted Friday of "high treason."

Describing the verdict as a "grave violation of internationally guaranteed human rights," Mr. Boelling told a news conference:

"Nobody who has read the book will be prepared to believe the East Berlin city court's claim that he worked for Western intelligence services. There is no doubt that he was sentenced for his criticism of the [East German] system."

Communist Crackdown

The 41-year-old economist was one of the most prominent figures yet to fall victim to an East German crackdown on dissident intel-

lectuals and artists in recent years. Western publication of his book, "The Alternative — Criticism of Real Existing Socialism," brought him instant fame in West Germany last year.

Using inside knowledge gained as a Communist party member, Mr. Bahro blamed East Germany's rigid, Moscow-style system for lack of initiative, poor labor morale and bad worker discipline.

He described East German-style Communism as a form of disguised capitalism that fails to close the gap between the rulers and the ruled.

## Alternative Sought

Assailing the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Mr. Bahro proposed that Soviet satellite countries be permitted to have opposition parties that would work out a more "liberal Communist alternative" to the Moscow line.

Western reports said that East German leaders, seeking to avoid public outcry, offered to let Mr. Bahro go to the West after his arrest last August. He reportedly chose to stay and confront the system in court.

Mr. Boelling said today that the dissident would be "welcome to settle in this country but it appears that he has refused to leave East Germany."

## Western Currency: A Polish Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

tolerated but perhaps even encouraged. Taxi drivers and street sellers operate outside major hotels and clearly could be arrested if the government chose to do so. But the street dealers are one way to get dollars from tourists and are better off than the government, which offers only the official tourist rate.

Last year, the government took an unprecedented step for a Soviet-bloc country when it allowed Poles to open dollar accounts at banks without having to explain where they got the dollars. Millions of dollars as a result were put into the banks. Mr. Krzak said that there are now about \$330 million in private accounts in Polish banks.

## Huge Debt

Poland's huge debt to the West for its import of industry and technology is said to be about \$12 billion to \$13 billion, and Poland is encouraging commerce to attract Western currencies to help pay it off.

Special airline fares to the United States have recently been dropped to the equivalent of \$100 in a move seen as encouraging Poles to travel to the United States for a while and bring back more dollars.

Both Poland and East Germany have far more access to hard Western currencies than others in the Soviet bloc. In Poland this is because about 50,000 of the six million Poles visit Poland each year while others send money to relatives. East Germany also is visited each year by millions of West Germans.

This has created sharp divisions in these countries among those who have dollars or West German marks and those who do not. To help soak up dollars, these governments have set up a network of special hard-currency stores. This, however, has caused resentment among those who do not have dollars and thus have no access to the stores.

The governments have tried to solve the problem by opening specialty stores where some of the

same products are sold in local currency and at much higher prices. Thus, while the meat lines persist at local markets, new so-called commercial markets are opening where better cuts of meat are available for double the price and with much less waiting time.

For Poles who have extra Polish money, the system is an improvement. But it has added to the inherent unease that comes with an increasingly complex system of prices. It has also given the government a way to raise meat prices for many people without provoking the riots that threatened the government of Edward Gierk in two years ago.

In addition to Poland's tourist rate of exchange, there is another official rate for commercial transactions, a third rate for diplomats and a fourth for retired Americans and a fourth for retired Americans living here.

"Somewhat this marginal problem will be overcome," said Mr. Krzak of the black market, as Poland's huge investment in new factories begins to pay off at home and abroad. "If our citizens have free access to cars and the ability to pay for them in zlotys, then I'm certain that the black market, which flourishes now, won't be as profitable."

The diplomatic row over the case of Vladimir Reznik, a Soviet diplomat who left his post in Geneva last month and has been given permission to stay in Britain.

Mr. Vladimir Keline, minister-counselor at the Soviet Embassy here, called today at the British Foreign Office to ask for access to Mr. Reznik and also to protest the manner in which he came to Britain, a foreign office spokesman said.

The conservative Daily Telegraph newspaper today reported from Geneva that Mr. Reznik was a captain in the Soviet military intelligence service.

"Behind his cover as a humble third secretary in the Soviet mission to the United Nations in Geneva, Reznik was a highly trusted spy," the newspaper said.

## Russia Protests Britain's Aid To Diplomat

LONDON, July 3 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union today protested Britain's giving refuge to a runaway Soviet diplomat and demanded access to him.

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Mr. Reznik was killed instantly. Her husband was taken to a hospital in Bayonne, where his condition was listed as critical. The police believe that the attack was politically motivated.

Mr. Echave had been accused by Spanish authorities of plotting a number of terrorist attacks during the Franco regime, the police said.

Juan Echave and his wife, Rosario, were leaving their restaurant here — a favored meeting place for Basque nationalists sympathizers — when they were shot from a Parisian restaurant car.

Mr. Echave was killed instantly. Her husband was taken to a hospital in Bayonne, where his condition was listed as critical. The police believe that the attack was politically motivated.

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The bride had wished to be married in a Catholic church, but the Pope forbade this because Prince Michael, an Anglican, insisted on rearing any children of the marriage as Anglicans and the bride would not pledge to do all in her power to rear them as Catholics.

Dr. Donald Coggan, who is the Archbishop of Canterbury ranks immediately after the royal family and above dukes in precedence in Britain, said through a spokesman:

"I think Prince Charles is making a major statement on the need for greater church unity — and as such I think he is saying the right thing."

Other leading Anglicans who agreed included Bishop Kenneth Skelton of Lichfield, who said: "It was a perfect and proper thing to say."

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**Cut-Rate Fares Change Industry****U.S. Airlines Flooded in Record Boom**

By Winston Williams

**NEW YORK**, July 3 (NYT) — Tens of thousands of passengers crowded U.S. airports during the four-day Independence Day weekend in what many aviation experts say is the busiest travel period in U.S. aviation history. For the last year, traffic on U.S.-flag carriers, spurred largely by a proliferation of cut-rate fares, has surged.

Last year, a record 240 million passengers boarded planes in the United States. This year the travel pace is running 14 percent higher. Some air carriers improved 20 percent over last year's levels.

Airline executives are pleased with the boom, although some are expressing concern over higher costs and the impact of lower fares on profits. Still, they say, conditions have improved markedly since the pre-1977 days, when the industry suffered from the double impact of costly fuel and low passenger traffic. The current trend, they add, is helping profits more.

**Survey in U.S. Finds Carter Soft on Moscow**

**NEW YORK**, July 3 (AP) — Americans say that President Carter is not tough enough in dealings with the Soviet Union, and they believe that the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in military power, according to an Associated Press-NBC News poll.

These opinions are a major factor in a decline in the public's rating of Mr. Carter's performance, the telephone survey of 1,600 persons showed.

With a new round of arms talks scheduled this month in Geneva, U.S. sentiment in favor of a new nuclear arms pact with the Soviet Union is still overwhelming. The public backs such a pact by a 3-1 margin, but Americans are divided over whether it would strengthen their national security.

Forty-five percent of those questioned on June 27 and June 28 said that Mr. Carter had not been tough enough in dealings with the Soviet Union, and 5 percent said he had been too tough. 35 percent said he had set the right tone in the negotiations, 15 percent were not sure.

**32 Rescued Off Africa**

**WINDBOEK**, South West Africa, July 3 (AP) — All 32 crew members of the Panamanian ship *Jal Sea Condor* were rescued today by the Soviet vessel *Shijue* after abandoning ship when it sprang three leaks northwest of the Cunene estuary, maritime authorities said in Walvis Bay.

than it is hurting them, partly because of a new class of traveler.

Passengers by the thousands are taking advantage of cut-rate fares.

A New York City postal worker said that he decided to spend his lunch hour at the ticket office here shopping for bargain fares to Disneyland after he had trouble getting through to the airlines on the phone.

With prosperity have come problems. Passengers are finding it harder to make reservations by phone. They are also encountering longer lines at the check-in counters and more frequent flight delays.

Oversold flight attendants and information clerks often are wearing half the usual smile. Hustling skycaps are more impatient with pleas for information.

For their part, the airlines seem divided over the wisdom of cutting fares. Some carriers are characterizing the policy, fostered by the Civil Aeronautics Board, as "routes for passengers."

Last week, Trans World Airlines asked the board's permission to raise rates on its London-to-New York route, contending that the fares were hurting profitability. It said that the fares were creating administrative costs that were not fully offset by the added traffic.

Lufthansa asserted that fare-cutting on transatlantic routes by U.S. companies was "irresponsible" and could have damaging effects on all international airlines.

The traffic boom comes at a time when the airlines need to spend billions of dollars to modernize their aging fleets, and complicates planning because no one knows whether the growth will continue or traffic will decline if the economy turns down next year as some economists expect.

**Charters Lose Out**

And, there are losers in the air boom — mainly the charter operators, who say that the scheduled airlines, with their low fares, are diverting traffic from the charters. The charter operators contend that the scheduled carriers will raise fares again when competition from charters has been eliminated.

The metamorphosis of the airline industry has been fostered in part by Alfred Kahn, the activist chairman of the CAB who has encouraged greater competition among the airlines by granting new routes to carriers that promise lower fares. So-called "sales" are becoming an acceptable way of doing business in the airline industry.

For example, Pan American World Airways, which was recently awarded the right to fly from Boston to Amsterdam, initiated a 30-day opening "sale" of a \$149 "no-reservations" round trip; the cheapest available fare to Europe. On July 14, it goes up to \$279, still cheaper than the \$299 standby fares available between London

and New York on scheduled airlines, but more than the \$246 "no frills" fare offered by Laker Airways on the same route.

"The response tops anything we ever expected," a Pan Am spokesman said. Travelers have been flying, driving and hitchhiking to Boston's Logan Airport from points around the country to take advantage of the fare. Lines are so long that many prospective passengers wait as long as five days before getting a seat.

Many find the changing lines on route maps and the variety of "conditional" fares to be confusing. There are 21 different fares, for instance, between New York and Chicago. Some disgruntled travel agents say that they spend an inordinate amount of time sorting out cheap fares for customers, and then collect reduced commissions.

The unavailability of bargain seats has outraged some customers and prompted Gerald Trautman, chairman of the Greyhound Corporation, to denounce the fare cuts and their advertisements as a fraud.

**CAB Warning**

Mr. Kahn warned the airlines earlier this year that the CAB would be vigilant against "bait-and-switch" tactics. But airline executives say that many cut-rate seats go begging and are available if passengers keep their plane flexible.

Congestion at airports and crowded aircraft are evoking complaints from the airlines' traditional customers, with business travelers the most vocal critics. They have trouble, they say, making last-minute reservations, and find it hard to prepare for meetings during flights because of distractions created by the new breed of flier — described in a recent United survey as a 44-year-old with an annual income of less than \$23,500.

**Shift to Treasury**

About 4,000 persons involved in border inspection and patrol work would be shifted from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which is in the Justice Department, to the Treasury. The purpose of the move is to combine this force with the Customs Bureau and thus form a new border control agency under a single, unified command.

At the same time, the administration has decided to abandon, at least temporarily, another part of the reorganization plan that would have greatly expanded the powers of the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by giving him authority to set policy for all Justice Department investigative units.

"The president didn't block it. It wasn't presented to him because they felt it needed more study and the time wasn't ripe," said an administration official who did not want to be identified.

The plan for the agency is ex-

pected to be announced formally within two weeks and will take effect unless both houses of Congress veto it within 60 days after it is announced.

**Agencies**

— the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the firearms units — under the attorney general.

**Immigration**

In addition, the sources said, the decision-making authority for visa applications and refugee policy would be shifted from the State Department to that part of the immigration service left within the Justice Department, giving that department a more important role in immigration policy.

This last plan was approved over the protests of a number of senior officials in the State Department,

who argued that both visa policy and refugee policy were integral parts of the nation's foreign policy and should not be determined in the Justice Department.

This move, involving about 3,500 persons, would place three of the government's major investigative

agencies — the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the firearms units — under the attorney general.

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Another part of the plan calls for the shift into the Justice Department of the firearms and explosives section of Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

This move, involving about 3,500 persons, would place three of the government's major investigative

**Linked to Cost Controls****Carter Is Said to Consider Phased Health Insurance**

By Victor Cohn

**WASHINGTON**, July 3 (WP) — President Carter is considering a new national health-insurance plan that would be implemented a step at a time, with each increase in coverage taking place only if health costs were under control at the time.

The plan — or, more precisely, a set of alternatives built around the same theme — eventually would cover all U.S. citizens. But it would have built-in brakes that could be applied if at any point health-cost increases become excessive.

This approach has been put before the president by his leading health and domestic-affairs advisers. It was learned yesterday.

They also are arguing that only by covering all health costs — charged by doctors, hospitals and others — can the government bring them under control.

**Califano Argument**

A part of this argument was stated by Joseph Califano Jr., the Health, Education and Welfare secretary, on the ABC television program "Issues and Answers" yesterday.

"If we do not have national health insurance in this country, we will have the most incredible health-cost inflation," Mr. Califano said. "The American people will pay more for health care without a national health insurance plan than with it."

Mr. Califano said that health-care costs "allowed to run wild in 1983" will "hit more than \$300 billion in 1983."

The idea of combining health-insurance triggering and braking — and using the whole system to control costs — is intended to help the president meet his recent pledges to advocate comprehensive health insurance for all, while mollifying his economic and anti-inflation advisers. They would still like to see him embrace only a few limited additions to the nation's health coverage.

Triggering, key administration officials said, is the latest idea on how the nation might achieve broad national-health insurance while keeping a way to stop it in case health-costs plan fail.

**How It Might Work**

"For example," an official said, "the president might ask Congress to begin phasing in broadened health insurance in late 1982."

"We would start with insurance for some groups" — say, \$20 billion worth of coverage for mothers and

children or for part-time workers who now have poor coverage.

"Then," he continued, "another \$20 billion worth of insurance for someone else might be triggered in 1983 or 1984, if general inflation were not above 10 percent, just as arbitrary figures. I don't know what the figures might be."

"Or this next step might be triggered if the president or Congress — more likely, the president — simply determined that health-cost inflation was within bounds."

"One can think of various combinations of triggers and conditions," another official said. "Of course, we don't know what the president will decide. He may decide against this concept. But I think we'll see some kind of phasing in" — step-by-step broadening of coverage — with triggering either automatic if certain conditions apply, or more closely controlled.

**Principles Promised**

The president's decision may be fully or partly disclosed in a set of "principles" he has promised to give Mr. Califano within days. Then Mr. Califano can, in his words on television yesterday, "put together a plan."

The president has promised to give Congress this plan in time for Senate health subcommittee hearings late this summer. Organized labor and other health-insurance advocates want to try to force congressional candidates on the record this fall, to make the next Congress the "National Health Insurance Congress."

What Congress will actually do in the next few years is uncertain.

The administration has not been able to get a hospital cost-control bill past more than one of four key committees, despite 14 months' effort.

"Still, health costs were about \$160 billion last year," an official said. "With the current health-cost inflation of 12 percent or slightly higher, they will be \$310 billion by 1983."

**Spain Security Aides Visiting W. Germany**

**MADRID**, July 3 (UPI) — Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa and top Spanish police and security commanders flew to West Germany today for discussions on anti-terrorist methods, officials said.

During the two-day visit, Mr. Martin Villa will inspect the West German special anti-terrorist unit.

Spain is currently developing a similar group of its own.

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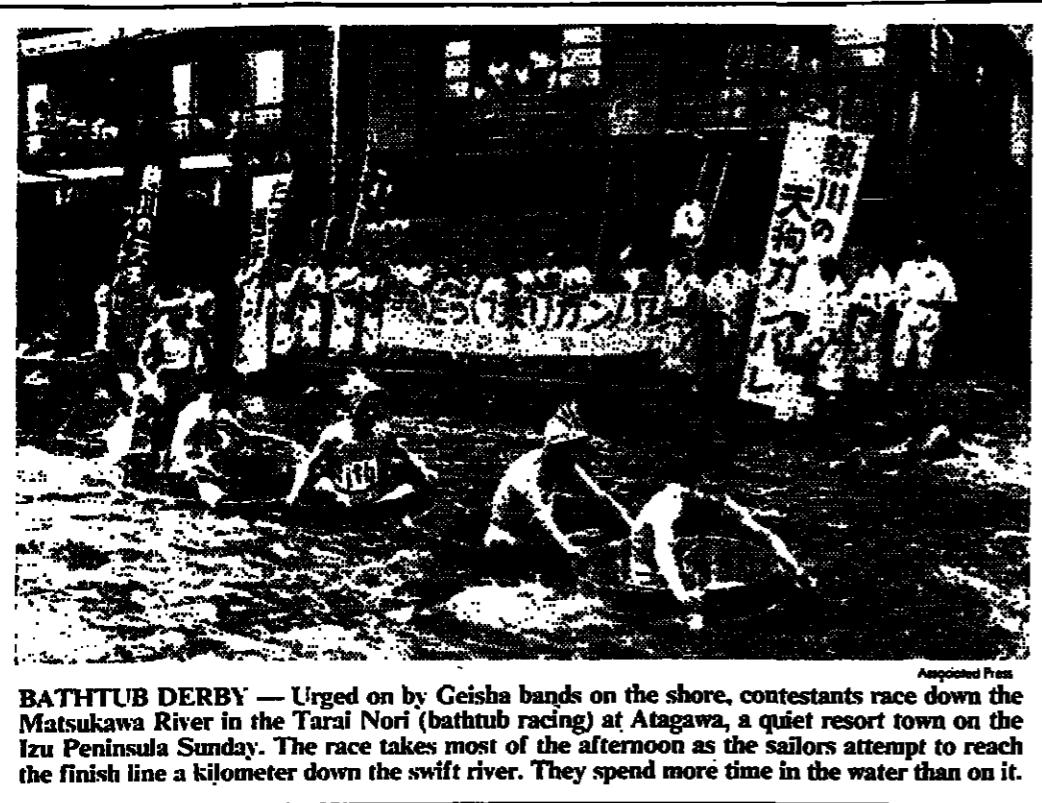
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**BATHTUB DERBY** — Urged on by Geisha bands on the shore, contestants race down the Matsukawa River in the Tarui Nori (bathtub racing) at Atagawa, a quiet resort town on the Izu Peninsula Sunday. The race takes most of the afternoon as the sailors attempt to reach the finish line a kilometer down the swift river. They spend more time in the water than on it.

#### A Peace Corpsman's Lonely Ordeal

### Death in a Backwater Town in Brazil

By Penny Rogers

FRANCISCO SA, Brazil, July 3 (UPI) — Jerry Dean Bryan was a Peace Corps volunteer. This is the story of his death in a tumbledown shed behind a country gas station in the dry backland mountains of Brazil.

He was 25, a licensed practical nurse from Spokane, Wash. His body lay in the shed for four days before hospital officials found it. The needle that had been in his arm had fallen to the floor.

Jerry was quiet, a sports enthusiast with thinning light hair and a slow shy smile. He had spent four months at Francisco Sa, working at a small community hospital. He was optimistic at first. But things changed, and then he was dead.

"I guess Jerry Lewis and Dean

Martin were popular when I was born because my mother named me after them," he liked to say.

On Nov. 21 of last year he traveled 12 hours by train and 2 hours by bus over a rutted dirt road that led to this rough-hewn ranch community 500 miles northwest of Rio de Janeiro. He was fresh from three-months of Peace Corps training in Lavras and had learned some Portuguese.

#### Toos Isolated

Jerry did not think his new life was going to be easy. The first volunteer nurse who had been assigned to Francisco Sa left after a week, saying that it was just too isolated.

"But I'm easy going," he said to a U.S. family who lived an hour away. "In fact, sometimes too easy going." A week later, the family visited him and found him quietly euthistic.

"I'm going to be moving into a room of my own and then maybe get a hot plate so I can do some of my own cooking," he said. At that time he took his main meal at a local lunchroom where everyone greeted him by name.

"I only buy one meal a day," he said. "For breakfast I have bread and coffee and at night some bread and beer. My money won't go for three restaurant meals a day; that's why I want to cook for myself."

It was meager fare for a 200-pounder, but Peace Corps volunteers do not expect to live lavishly on about \$200 per month.

#### Disappointment Evident

A month later Jerry stopped to visit the Americans on his way back to Francisco Sa from spending Christmas Eve with other Peace Corps volunteers in Lavras. He had lost at least 20 pounds because of constant diarrhea and said that taking paregoric did not help. And he

spoke with some disillusionment about his work.

"It looks like they expect me to work all the night and holiday shifts," he said. "I'm not doing what I came for. There was some mixup. Catholic sisters arrived the same time I did and they are administering. I want to be where I'm needed. I tried to discuss this with the director of the Peace Corps in Belo Horizonte, but he just doesn't understand. I'm getting no help there at all."

But there also was an upbeat in his conversation. "I delivered my first baby," he said. "Even doing minor surgery, I'm really getting a kick out of teaching sports to the kids — karate, basketball, boxing.

My room is OK and it's great to cook stuff like bacon and eggs for a change . . . You should have seen the spider that was in my room. As big as your hand at least . . . The people are really nice but my Portuguese isn't good enough . . . like in the hospital, all the names of the medicines are different and I have to look everything up."

His American friends never saw him again. Two months later, on March 31, he was dead.

#### Found on Floor

Four days later, hospital personnel broke down his door. They found him face down on the floor with a rubber tourniquet around his upper arm. The syringe was on the floor near his bloated and blackened body.

His body stayed there until someone with authority could do something. A body decomposes quickly in a tropical climate, but another day passed. People milled around in shock, murmuring how everyone had loved Jerry. Nor media, the waitress from the restaurant, said that Jerry had come in for lunch on the 31st and had said that he was going to a nearby town where he could buy a record player and some U.S. records. "He missed the music," she said. "He was very homesick."

Dr. Celestino, the hospital chief, stood by and spoke with the corner and the others. "We used to talk together," he said. "I wanted to learn English. Jerry used to tell me that we needed this and that kind of medical equipment but we are not sophisticated here. He did not understand. Lately he became very much alone."

#### Last Encounter

The last men to see Jerry alive were those who shared some beer with him in the gas station bar. They said that, after drinking, he wanted to go to his room and work out with his punching bag.

It was not until April 5 that officials moved the body to a nearby cemetery to prepare it for autopsy and embalming for the long trip home.

Sister Celia, head of nurses at the hospital, tried to make some sense of the tragedy.

"Jerry was away in February for carnival in Salvador and then to Lavras for a training session — of course, with the hospital's permission," she said. "The director for the Peace Corps in the state called while Jerry was gone and later sent a letter to tell Jerry not to travel without permission of the Peace Corps. Jerry was very upset over that letter. He carried it in his pocket and kept reading it. It was not a bad letter, it is just that Jerry was extremely sensitive."

"I noticed a big change in Jerry in the past month. He slept a lot and kept to himself. It is so sad. I think Jerry was very lonely. He received few letters. He ate only one meal a day and had constant diarrhea. He became emotional and cried when a patient died. He just did not adjust. Perhaps it would be better if the Peace Corps sent volunteers in pairs to help each other."

#### No Horsing Around At Bonn's Auction

BONN, July 3 (AP) — Ponies are not the usual items turned in to the city Lost and Found Bureau, but if the two that arrived 10 days ago remain unclaimed, they will be auctioned like anything else, the city press office said today.

Police lassoed the two Shetland ponies galloping around the diplomatic quarter at 2 o'clock one morning, the office said. They will be kept at a farmer's pasture until they are claimed or they will be sold at one of the bureau's periodic auctions, the office said.

According to court testimony,

# Nigeria: Rich Nation With a Sense of Mission

By Michael T. Kaufman  
LAGOS, Nigeria, July 3 (NYT) — For very good reasons, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany last week began his first trip to black Africa in Nigeria. For the same reasons, President Carter last April began his first trip to black Africa here. Western officials believe that whatever the uncertainties of African development, Nigeria, the most populous and one of the richest nations on the continent, will eventually spread its influence if not its hegemony throughout Africa.

And while there are businessmen and diplomats who in their frustration with everyday life in the country sometimes wonder whether Nigeria, chronically afflicted with regional divisions, will ever spread its hegemony through Nigeria, the fact is that the nation sees itself more and more as the leader of a continental mission.

Put simply, that mission is to unify black Africa and encourage the struggle against white minority domination in southern Africa. "The key to Nigeria's foreign policy," said a Lagos-based Western diplomat, "can be summed up in two words: South Africa."

#### Rallying Cry

Certainly no issue in Nigeria can rally such support as the battle against apartheid and support for its victims. Earlier this year, the military government announced the opening of a fund drive for a campaign against white minority regimes. Within a week more than \$30 million was donated.

"The contempt for South Africa and the pain and humiliation of apartheid are felt deeply and sincerely by all Nigerians," said a Western diplomat in Lagos. He added that the commitment by the government to challenge Pretoria was equally sincere but that Lagos officials were well aware that anti-apartheid sentiment also provides a

But there also was an upbeat in his conversation. "I delivered my first baby," he said. "Even doing minor surgery, I'm really getting a kick out of teaching sports to the kids — karate, basketball, boxing.

My room is OK and it's great to cook stuff like bacon and eggs for a change . . . You should have seen the spider that was in my room. As big as your hand at least . . . The people are really nice but my Portuguese isn't good enough . . . like in the hospital, all the names of the medicines are different and I have to look everything up."

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#### Roxana S. Ferris

PALO ALTO, Calif., July 3 (UPI) — Roxana S. Ferris, 83, an internationally known botanist, died of a heart attack Friday, it was announced today.

Mrs. Ferris made a number of plant collection expeditions to various parts of the United States, Mexico and China, yielding many new species of plants. She also was the author of several scientific papers and the fourth volume of Abrams' "Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States" was published by Stanford University Press in 1960.

Ferris was away in February for carnival in Salvador and then to Lavras for a training session — of course, with the hospital's permission," she said. "The director for the Peace Corps in the state called while Jerry was gone and later sent a letter to tell Jerry not to travel without permission of the Peace Corps. Jerry was very upset over that letter. He carried it in his pocket and kept reading it. It was not a bad letter, it is just that Jerry was extremely sensitive."

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According to court testimony,

SANTIAGO, July 3 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador George Landau returned to Chile yesterday, nine days after being recalled to Washington for consultations regarding an investigation of the 1976 death in Washington of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean foreign minister.

The U.S. State Department, in announcing Mrs. Landau's recall, said that Chile had "not been forthcoming on important requests" for information in the Letelier case.

Earlier this year, Chile turned over to U.S. authorities Michael Townley, a U.S.-born rightist who was residing in Chile. Mr. Townley agreed to plead guilty to one count of conspiracy to murder Mr. Letelier, who was an outspoken critic of Chile's ruling military junta and a former senior aide to the late Marxist President Salvador Allende.

According to court testimony, portions of the bomb used in the assassination of Mr. Letelier were taken to the United States by agents of the Chilean secret police.

#### Vermont A-Plant Shut

VERNON, Vt., July 3 (UPI) — The Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant has been shut for a week because of cracks in the steel lining of a safety cooling system, but a spokesman said that no radioactive had escaped and there was "no threat to the health and safety of the workers or the public."

much-needed unifying issue in a country where potentially explosive and divisive sectional politics boil furiously just below the surface.

In the Nigerian vision of Africa, the chief enemy is South Africa, with Rhodesia and South-West Africa viewed as bothersome but less significant. It is as if Nigeria, proud and conscious of its riches and size, sees Pretoria as an adversary in its own league while Rhodesia and South-West Africa — a territory the United Nations calls Namibia — are the preliminary bouts preceding a championship fight.

#### Nigerian Army

While some university students and young intellectuals sometimes talk of a Nigerian role in leading an all-African army against the South Africans, the emphasis is usually on economic rather than military confrontation. Nigeria has an army of 250,000, the largest in black Africa. But according to some military attaches, the force is badly equipped and trained. One observer called it "the largest outdoor welfare organization in the world."

Many units have not been training maneuvers for more than five

years and the few crack units are required to be at home to protect against coups or civil unrest.

It is in the economic arena that, despite a fall in oil sales and revenues, Nigeria is showing its muscle. Earlier this year, the government declared that multinational companies would have to make a choice — either to do business in Nigeria or South Africa but not both. While this pronouncement was seen as a bit of grandstand hyperbole by many businessmen, they nonetheless saw in it a message not to be too blatant about activities in South Africa. So it was not surprising that in March, after the chairman of Barclays Bank in Britain announced the purchase by the bank of South African government bonds, Nigeria acted against the bank. Despite the fact that the Nigerian government is the majority partner in Barclays (Nigeria) it ordered that two-thirds of the bank's expatriate staff be sent home. Furthermore, it ordered the withdrawal from Barclays of all Nigerian government deposits.

The view shared by Nigerian leaders and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and the chairman of the Organization of African Unity seeking to mediate the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia. In April, Lagos officials were able to obtain the release of French nationals held by an insurgent group in Chad. During the Zairian crisis the following month, however, Nigerian

forces, which had not survived, were notably silent. Last year, when Shaba province was first invaded by rebels based in Angola, Nigeria tried to mediate between Angola and Zaire. This year, however, Nigeria refused to become involved, perhaps because of increasing dissatisfaction with the regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko which, without the swift intervention of Western forces, would not have survived.

Nigeria continues to be active in West Africa, where it was the moving force in the establishment of the Economic Community of West Africa. The organization envisions a customs union and common market, encompassing all 17 Franco- and Anglophone countries in the region.

All these efforts have not yet fully borne fruit for Nigerians who often find themselves ridiculed by other Africans as aggressive, pushy and arrogant. "The ugly Nigerian" has become a cliché in parts of Africa in much the same way that "the ugly American" was used some years ago. As in the case of the stereotyped American, the newer epithet is the product as much of contempt as of admiration and envy as of

falter.

The talks last week between Mr.

Schmidt and Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the Nigerian head of state, were devoted in large part to increasing trade between the two

nations.

The two leaders also discussed recent political developments in Africa. Aside from its opposition to apartheid, Nigeria has sought to

maintain good relations with other African states and has tried to mediate inter-African disputes. It was Nigeria, for example, which

chaired a "good offices" committee of the Organization of African

Unity seeking to mediate the dispute

between Ethiopia and Somalia. In

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soldiers held by an insurgent group in

Chad. During the Zairian crisis the following month, however, Nigerian

authorities from the Ministry of Immigration and must wait for hours at the single, nationalized travel agency.

Health care facilities were nationalized along with other social institutions early in the revolution. Businesses abandoned by the Portuguese were nationalized, but many small enterprises remain in private hands. Rental properties were nationalized, too, but each property owner was permitted to keep one house for his personal use, along with one holiday house.

The closure of the Rhodesian border in March 1977 deprived Mozambique of critically needed foreign exchange through the loss of duties and transit fees. Rhodesian attacks against the Patriotic Front's guerrilla camps inside Mozambique have taken a high toll in lives and material and have been partly responsible for Mozambique spending 29 percent of its budget on defense.

Additionally, Mozambique all but staggers under a mountain of regulations and restrictions. To change his place of residence, a Mozambican needs a dozen permission slips. To buy a ticket for a flight within the country, he needs

one of Africa's most ambitious literacy campaigns.

One of the first steps in

achieving independence was

to nationalize the economy.

As landlord, the government

charges rent that depends on the individual's income, making the cost of housing here probably the lowest and best in Africa. Because

Mozambique was such a disadvantaged stepchild of the colonial era, it is possible that any new social experiment would have had basically the same successes and failures as the Marxist experiment, which was formally adopted in February 1977.

#### Foreign Force Bolsters Army

### Normalcy Returns but Shaba Still Edgy

KINSHASA, Zaire, July 3 (AP)

— While Moroccan soldiers erected barbed-wire around a command post, Belgian students held their annual high-school prom in Lubumbashi with their parents as chaperones.

Tanned girls in floor-length

dresses and boys in suits or sports coats and slacks danced to the disco sound at the Karavia Hotel.

Their parents chatted or watched

in

## Monte Carlo: A Home, And a Haven for Some

By Hébe Dorcy

**M**ONTE CARLO, July 3 (IHT) — With cranes looming on the horizon and the building boom in full swing, Monte Carlo is fast becoming a mix between Manhattan and Hong Kong.

The price of real estate has jumped from 3,000 francs a square meter 10 years ago to 18,000 francs today, and for the price of a studio here you can get a three-room apartment anywhere else.

Still, that has not discouraged affluent newcomers, all in search of a safe and financially padded haven. Among them is Sir Charles Clore, now a resident, who has bought a multimillion-dollar penthouse, with its own swimming pool, at the newly completed Floridas apartment building, facing the Hotel de Paris.

From Rome, there are's Morton Levely and his companion, the elegant Countess Lucetta Tripovici, who have left Italy for more peaceful horizons. As many other Italians, who now form one of the largest colonies here, they find Monaco a home not too far from what they still like to consider home.

"We're only an hour from Rome," the countess said, "so, it's no problem."

### The Restaurants

Neither is Italian food since smart restaurateurs are opening one Italian restaurant after another. After Pinocchio, in the old town, the latest and best one is Ruggantino, at 2 Rue des Iris. It was opened a month ago by Liliane Anticoli, daughter of Italian comedian Totò, and her husband, who ran a restaurant in Johannesburg or the last eight years. When they decided to leave, they headed not for Rome but for Monte Carlo.

The place is small, in a charming, unpretentious way and Mrs. Anticoli does the cooking herself — homemade fettuccine and ravioli, so good that she rated a kiss from former King Umberto of Italy, who was here last week for Princess Caroline's wedding.

In Monte Carlo, the accent is also very much on big business. As more and more companies are opening here, there are now so many banks the place is getting to look like a small Switzerland.

"We're even beginning to have some Swiss nationals," Wilfred Grooto, a financial adviser of Prince Rainier, said.

Shipping companies are also heavily represented here because taxation forced many of them out of England. The new harbor, which has been under construction for

### Luxury Remains

Nevertheless, luxury still holds its own in Monte Carlo. Sparkling white yachts are lined up in the harbor, some big, others bigger but most of them belonging to famous people — San Spiegel, Karim Aga Khan and Stavros Niarchos, who sports the latest status symbol: his own helicopter at the ready to take guests back and forth to the airport.

The Roll-Royce fans have thinned out a bit lately, with many

people prudently switching to less conspicuous Mercedes. But there are still extravagant ones, such as a half-block-long white custom-made 600 Mercedes, which has a bar, telephone and television. It belongs to Edward and Cappy Hand, who are here on a belated honeymoon.

At the Hotel de Paris bar, Prince Yulka Troubetzkoy, who always does things in a princely manner, has his capped chauffeur bring in U.S. imported Fresca to mix with his vodka. There are more young people in safari suits and espadrilles around but that does not fade the old habits, in diamonds and white mink, whose lives seem to be spent going from one party to another.

The best party last week was given by Mrs. Frank Jay (Florence) Gould, the grande dame of the Riviera, who had 120 people for a sit-down lunch at her El Patio villa in Cannes.

The July 1 affair is a fixture on the Riviera social calendar since it is the hostess' birthday. Every year, she shares it with Estée Lauder, who was born the same day. The latter got a cake, too, but also "a Legion of Honor medal with

rubies, emeralds and diamonds," she said.

Mrs. Gould's museum-like house with its priceless collection of paintings, including some of the largest Bonnards in the world, showed no sign of having suffered from a recent \$400,000 painting theft. But then, it is the kind of place where one can see a Pissarro over a door. Asked why there, Mrs. Gould answered: "Where else do you want me to put it? I don't have any room."

In Cannes, settling in for the summer, are Grace and Harold Robbins. She is planning her next charity gala, A Tout Coeur, on July 25, at which Jerry Lewis will appear. As for Mr. Robbins, a nonsense, compulsive worker, he does not get carried away by the Riviera leisure life and is already working on his next book, "Memoirs of Another Day."

Work, however, has a slightly different feel on the Riviera. As a CBS newsman, Hughes Rudd, put it, sipping champagne while filming a special with food expert Julie Child at three-star restaurant Moulin de Mougins: "You call that working?"

The Roll-Royce fans have thinned out a bit lately, with many

from the Museum of Modern Art in New York raises special hopes.

There are pleasant surprises. Victor Brauner paints with a touch as light as cobwebs to impart an authentic spectral aura to his ghostly still-life composition; Schwitters' cool constructivism backing his use of commonplace bits and pieces, a button, a tram ticket, retains a very modern impact; the famous Dali vision of limply drooping watches in a remote dream landscape, a small masterpiece painted in 1931, with every detail on record in endless reproductions, is still for many the first step forward into a genuinely surreal world of the subconscious.

\* \* \*

**British Heraldry**, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1, to Aug. 27.

This joint exhibition of the British Museum and the British Library traces the development of heraldry from the 12th to the beginning of the 19th century, and includes illuminated manuscripts, robes, armorial ceramics, stained glass, and the Westminster Tournament Roll, which in contemporary style portrays the jousts by which Henry VIII celebrated his first-born son in 1511.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE

### Brussels

**Surrealism From the Collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York**, Fine Arts Museum, Rue de la Regence, Brussels, to July 30.

On the whole, this is a rather disappointing selection of surrealist work from New York's Modern Art Museum for an overseas tour. All paintings and objects are by European artists, most from the Paris school of surrealism; many are already familiar from previous exhibitions in Belgium. The Duchamp male and female aprons, a faintly timeworn little joke by now, have been on view in Brussels galleries from time to time, so has the female breast haloed in black hair. The Belmer Poupee, an unlovely object, has appeared before, and the unusual and exciting Magritte painting of a murderer, his victim and potential executioners, was admired in a show last summer. Not that novelty need be an essential component of any exhibition, but somehow one advertised as coming,

ahead of its credibility.

Richard Eder says, "It hastens along upon short legs, and they tend to stumble." Written by Stephen Poliakoff, it is about two radical young rebels who set out on a trip through Britain to pass out literature to agents of a clandestine rightist organization and collect funds. "Charlotte (Susan Sarandon) is upper class and snobbish; Kevin (Nicholas Woodeson) lower class, sickly and vehement, has come out of the youth and music culture of the '60s." A hitchhiker (Brad O'Hare) joins them, sticks with them and tries to disrupt their journey when he discovers their peculiar mission. They raid a food stall, and when the police arrive, Charlotte pulls out a pistol and shoots an officer. As they flee, a violent end begins. Though Poliakoff "manages a witty baring of class differences in his portraits of Charlotte and Kevin," the play's second half "is both forced and static," according to Eder.

"Strawberry Fields," directed by Stephen Pascal, "keeps getting

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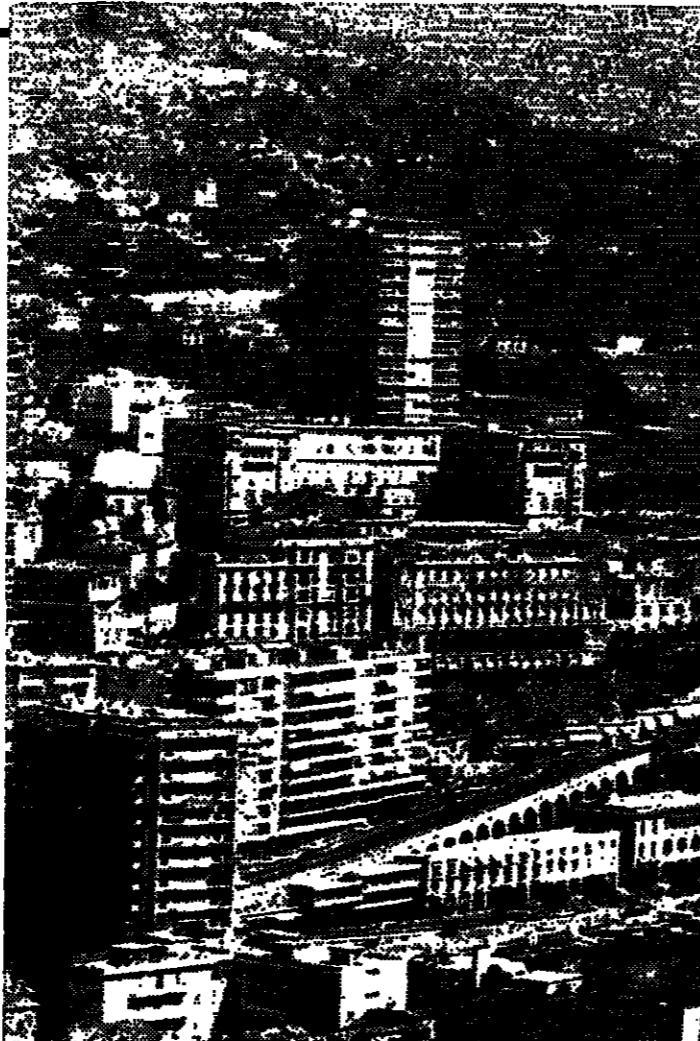
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Monte Carlo's real estate boom continues apace.

## Theater in Berlin

### Off-Off Broadway Echoes In American's Production

By Paul Moor

**B**ERLIN, July 3 (IHT) — Rick Cluchey, born in Chicago in 1933, wrote the first version of his play, "The Wall Is Mama," in 1965 after nine years as a life server in San Quentin Penitentiary, which he left on permanent parole 18 months later. Cluchey, himself white, says, "Most of my imprisonment was served with black Americans." For the next eight years he lived and worked with black ex-convicts, rewriting his play over and over.

The San Quentin Drama Workshop, which Cluchey helped found, unveiled the play in Edinburgh in 1974; a London run of over a month followed. Now Cluchey has rewritten it yet again, and the San Quentin Drama Workshop will perform it in English through July 12 at the Schaubueche am Halleschen Ufer.

But such lines, had they come from white conformists, would hardly have provoked a smile, or any reaction at all. Those spectators laughed at such lines only because they came out of the mouth of a black or a transvestite. In so doing, they unwittingly, and depressingly, confirmed the apparently impenetrable nature of the sort of walls Rick Cluchey so passionately deplores.

Cluchey creates a mood of almost unrelied despair, punctuated with sadism and violence. He has tried to re-create black life, specifically the wall between American blacks and whites, as he himself has known it — but he has, after all, known it as a man visibly not born into that life or truly an integral part of it. One must speculate as to how much editing of this play such a black writer as LeRoi Jones would have demanded.

Arthur Graham stands out, at times impressively, as the pusher. Together with Cluchey, John Jenkins, who plays the Marine, has directed the play, with sets by Lee Marcheschi and costumes by Lee Gates, bringing an echo of Off-Off-Broadway to Berlin.

### On the Arts Agenda

The Gong Sawan ensemble of

Bali, a troupe of 35 musicians and 20 dancers making its first European tour, is appearing at the Theatre des Champs-Elysées through July 19 with its traditional repertory, including palace and temple dances, instrumental pieces, heroic ballets drawn from Hindu texts and improvisations.

\* \* \*

Lawrence Foster has been named permanent conductor of the National Orchestra of the Monte Carlo Opera, effective September, 1979, succeeding Lorvo von Matacić. Foster, 37, was assistant conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic under Zubin Mehta until he was named musical director of the Houston Symphony in 1971.

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## Palestinian Riddle

Here's a political riddle: A bomb exploded in Jerusalem last week, killing two Israelis and injuring 30 or 40 others. In Beirut, responsibility for the attack was promptly and proudly claimed by a unit of el-Fatah, the principal guerrilla group within the Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO, the umbrella organization of the Palestinian national movement, also includes various other military, political and social groups, among them the Palestinian Red Crescent (Red Cross). Yasser Arafat is the head of el-Fatah and of the PLO as well. What or who should be blamed for the bombing?

\* \* \*

To many, if not most, Israelis and to many Americans, it suffices to blame the "PLO" and "Arafat," used interchangeably, and to characterize the PLO and Mr. Arafat as "terrorist." To be sure, this approach rationalizes Israel's formal refusal to concede that there is a Palestinian national movement and a representative organization speaking for it, but it does more than that. It fairly fixes responsibility for repeated acts of terror. For the PLO by its charter and Mr. Arafat by his practice do sanction armed struggle against Israel, and such struggle regularly takes the form of atrocities against civilians. It is hard to recall the last time Palestinian guerrillas attacked an Israeli military target.

To others, however — and here we include ourselves — it is not enough to dismiss the PLO and its leadership as "terrorist." They are that but they are more than that. The PLO is a political organization as well as a military one. Yasser Arafat a politician as well as a guerrilla leader. If he must accept responsibility on the military side, but they must be acknowledged to have a political side, too. This is not to endorse all the PLO's political tactics and goals, but it is to recognize that the PLO does speak for people with legitimate political interests that must somehow be taken into account.

The State Department, we note, went a good distance last Friday in trying to sort this out. Earlier in the week, a department

official had stated, in an incomplete formulation, that the United States did not regard the PLO as a "terrorist" organization. That apparent whitewashing of an outfit that, among other things, plants bombs and kills people produced dismay in Israel. Partly to smooth the reception the Israelis were then preparing for Vice President Mondale, the department whipped up a more complete presentation.

A spokesman not only condemned the latest bombing but explicitly extended condemnation to 1) el-Fatah for conducting the attack, 2) the PLO for being "an organization, elements and members of which carry out acts of terror" and 3) Mr. Arafat as the leader of el-Fatah and the PLO. The spokesman also noted that within the PLO there are persons and factions "who do not advocate or condone terrorism," and he said the administration was still ready to talk with the PLO if it adheres to a UN resolution affirming Israel's right to exist.

That is not a bad place to let the matter rest while the search for a Middle East settlement goes on. Israelis deserve official U.S. understanding for their ordeal of terrorist fire. They need it especially at a moment when Washington is urging them to consider policy changes that many regard as a grave threat to their security.

\* \* \*

But if the administration has offered certain assurances to the Israelis and warnings to the Palestinians on terror, it has kept open a political vista, too. The message is: When Palestinian organizations and leaders are ready to tell their people — and then the Israelis — that they accept Israel as a legitimate and permanent state, then a basis for negotiation will exist. We think it is in the Palestinians' interest to come to that position, and it is in Israel's interest to make sure that those Palestinians interested in negotiations have an Israeli partner at the table. Otherwise, the terror — and only the terror — will go on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Terror in Cambodia

The bloody clash of nationalities and ideologies continues unabated in Indochina. Vietnamese forces are reported fighting deep in Cambodia once again, and meeting fierce resistance. So acute is the millenary hatred between Vietnamese and Cambodians that neither army takes many prisoners. And civilians on both sides of their border suffer unspeakable horrors.

\* \* \*

We have not said much about this distant war except to express gratitude that the United States is no longer involved. And we have perhaps not said enough about the charnel house that Cambodia has become since the present Khmer Rouge leadership took power in 1975. Our news columns have amply reported the grim story insular as it can be known from refugees' accounts: the terrible toll inflicted on the Cambodian people by fanatic, puritanical leaders bent on totally remaking a society.

The magnitude of disaster numbs the mind. The estimates are that many hundreds of thousands, perhaps even 2 million Cambodians out of a population of eight million, have been killed or allowed to die of disease and starvation. This is a country that not so long ago was peaceful and relatively prosperous.

We have said little about the war because we do not know what outcome to prefer. A Vietnamese victory that places Hanoi's puppets in control of Cambodia would probably have its own unfortunate consequences for Cambodians. And while denouncing the Khmer Rouge's reign of terror is easy, we are unable to suggest ways in which the United States and other countries might apply pressure against the offending regime.

There appears to be no way, short of war, to influence the policies of Pol Pot and his colleagues. They have made Cambodia one of the world's most isolated societies. Indeed, their obsession with self-sufficiency accounts for much of the misery they have inflicted on Cambodians. Only China, which has the largest share of Cambodia's small foreign

\* \* \*

Without U.S. support, Lon Nol would not likely have survived. And had Washington not engulfed Cambodia in war, Hanoi might never have given the Khmer Rouge the support it needed to come to power. The U.S. alliance with Lon Nol was a marriage of convenience and so was the alliance between Vietnamese and Cambodian Communists. Neither lasted very long. For the sake of the Cambodian people, we can only hope that the rule of Pol Pot and his band of zealots will not last much longer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Viewing Proposition 13

California's Proposition 13 may yet confound the pessimists who argued that the United States, like Britain, has gone so far along the road of dependency on state expenditure that all attempts to roll back the tide would lose their momentum in face of massed vested interests. Its chances of success stem both from its boldness and its at-

tack from the flank. Instead of beginning with specific government expenditures, where vested interests by definition equal the public interest but by the nature of things will be better organized, Proposition 13 began with the general interest in lower taxation, leaving the spending authorities themselves to fight their vested fellow-interests.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

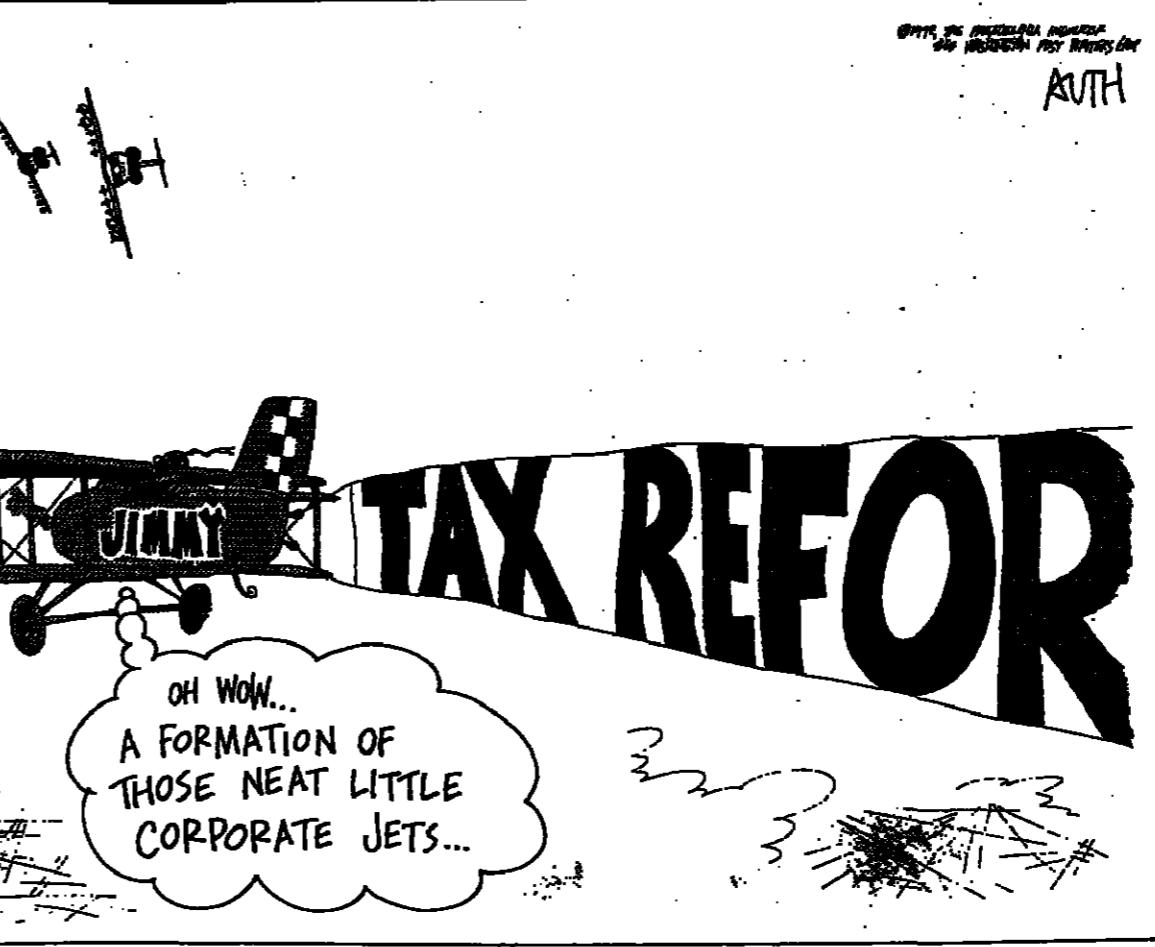
July 4, 1903

LONDON — "Upon seeing a motor car do not attempt to cross the road — if you do you'll be dead before you get to the other side." This warning, which was posted throughout Ireland for the Irish International Car race, which finished yesterday, may have been partially responsible for the low casualty incidence in that race. "Call that race? Nonsense, no one was killed," — was the most common point of view held by the pundits after the race.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1928

PARIS — Beneath a canopy of intertwined U.S. and French flags, French Premier Raymond Poincaré and U.S. Ambassador Myron T. Herrick last night pledged lasting amity between the United States and France at the 35th annual Independence day celebration of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Mr. Herrick, in a toast to Mr. Poincaré, pledged that the United States, with the assistance of France, would do everything in its power to pursue the road to universal peace.



## Provinces Gaining Power In Canada

By Hobart Rowen

OTTAWA — In front of the Canadian Parliament, a great torch blazes in dedication to "national unity."

But Canadian unity is being eroded today by divisions that are adding power to the 10 provinces, already strong, and weakening the federal government.

"We're in the flow of power now toward the provinces," says a former federal official, "part of which is caused by the over-reach of government — the same forces that brought about Proposition 13 [in California]. So the correct political posture is to accommodate that end. It'll flow back — it won't destroy the country."

### Trend Is Clear

The decentralization trend is clear, even though the once-fairly clout of the separatist movement in French-speaking Quebec has faded. A recent poll by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. indicated that Rene Levesque's Parti Quebecois probably would lose power in the next election — 1980 or 1981 — to the Liberal Party, whose provincial leader is a popular French Canadian former journalist Claude Ryan.

To be sure, Ryan insists on a special French identity for Quebec but he appears willing to let French nationalism and cultural objectives evolve within the Federation — rather than outside, which has been Levesque's objective.

Recently, Quebec's provincial assembly passed, 59-17, a law laying the groundwork for a referendum on the independence issue. Levesque has promised such a vote in the next two years. Liberal party efforts to make the referendum a confidence issue were defeated.

Quebec's fervent French nationalism has roots not only in 300 years of settlement in the St. Lawrence Valley, but also in economics. Although 80 percent of Quebec's citizens speak French, the provincial economy is dominated by English-speakers.

According to a recent survey, 85 percent of the top 110 corporations in Quebec are owned by English-Canadians. Almost nine out of 10 of those had not a single French-speaker in the top management.

Guy J. Desmarais, president of a Montreal investment firm, points out that the English-speakers exclusion of the French-speakers from private economic affairs drove them into government service, where they gradually used political power to make the squeeze on the English-speakers — culminating in the Levesque victory at the polls in 1976.

### Language Rights

But whether Levesque's or Ryan's party eventually holds power in Quebec, most observers had to agree that neither Canada nor Quebec is ever going to be the same. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has proposed constitutional reforms that not only guarantee equality of language rights for all French Canadians but call for a greater role in Ottawa for all of the provinces.

The principal mechanisms he proposed are an altered upper house in Parliament, with more equalized representation, and a revised Supreme Court giving the provinces more representation.

Thus, western British Columbia would get a permanent seat on the Supreme Court, where the booming province has not had a Supreme Court justice since 1962.

Trudeau's effort to give the provinces more say, and thus defuse the separatist movement, goes too far for some and not far enough for others. For the great bulk of English-speaking Canada — which outside of Quebec tends to be bored with the separatist issue — Trudeau has already made too many concessions to French nationalism.

Recently the wealthy province of Ontario, dominated by English-speaking Protestants — but with the largest French-speaking population outside of Quebec — refused to back legislation guaranteeing that federal publications would be provided in French as well as English.

### 'Rednecks'

Gov. William G. Davis' provincial government in Ontario has voluntarily added more French-language services than used to be the

case. But in fact, there is little sympathy in much of Ontario for bilingualism, an attitude that has earned the province, and its capital, Toronto, a "redneck" reputation.

"The degree of prejudice against the French here is enormous," says Prof. Douglas Martel of Toronto. "Language has replaced religion as a source of antagonism."

"Ontario has a long, long tradition of Protestant-Catholic antagonism, the sort of situation that may have existed in Boston some years back." In small towns on Ontario years ago, Martel says, "the Irish Protestants met and yelled against the Pope very much like in Northern Ireland."

The civilized but still snappish mood among the provinces is illustrated by Quebec's insistence on giving priority to that province's construction workers in Hull, Quebec, just across the river from Ottawa, which is in Ontario.

### No Reversal

Gov. Davis has retorted with a similar argument that the Supreme Court rule Quebec's step unconstitutional. Failing that, Davis said, in an interview, he'll try to block Quebecers from construction jobs in Ontario. "I suppose we'll hear the 'redneck' charge again," said an Ontario government staffer. "but what else can we do?"

Martel, an unofficial adviser to many Canadian governments, says that "this mood toward increasing

provincial autonomy isn't going to be reversed."

The Canadian provinces already have much more power vis-a-vis the central government than do the separate states in the United States. Now, the provinces want to lower federal taxes so that the provinces can raise their own rates without annoying the taxpayers.

They are also seeking a curb on the power of the federal government to promote a "Canadian identity" based on the diverse nature and twin cultural origins of Canadian society. They try to persuade the Quebecers that French culture will have a better chance to survive within a Canadian nation, where the French-speakers are 25 percent of a total 24 million population, than as a tiny ghetto on its own among several hundred million North Americans.

### National Issue

Another concern is that the federal government has become increasingly involved in policies on natural resources, which nominally are in provincial jurisdiction. For example, oil-rich Alberta wants to control its own supplies, and would like Ottawa to keep its hands off.

At a minimum, analysts here think that even if the provinces cannot keep control in the face of what amounts to a national issue, as in the case of energy, they will force Ottawa to seek concurrence through consultation.

These analysts expect a continued movement of financial power from Montreal to Toronto, which is already the real center of banking and insurance. But there is a further shift ahead to the west. Already, more of Canada's gross

national product comes from west of Ontario than east, reversing the pattern of two years ago.

An important question to which there is no ready answer is how a trend toward a weaker central government would affect Canada's ability to deal effectively with other large industrial nations on key international questions.

Meanwhile, Trudeau and the federal bureaucracy here keep trying to promote a "Canadian identity" based on the diverse nature and twin cultural origins of Canadian society. They try to persuade the Quebecers that French culture will have a greater degree than with any other West German leader.

Strauss is one of the smartest politicians in Europe, and a witty debater of great force and positive views. He listened while Brezhnev read a prepared statement rebuking revisionism and appealing for Soviet-style European Security. Strauss replied bluntly.

He described himself as having only one policy for West Germany — the same policy proclaimed by Talleyrand for defeated France at the Congress of Vienna in 1815: Rescue for France whatever can be rescued after the collapse of Napoleon.

There was blame enough to go around for Hitler's conquests, said Strauss, and a large share of it was the Stalin-Hitler nonaggression pact of 1939 which removed the last obstacle for Hitler's wars.

Strauss then told Brezhnev that a conflict is in the making in Africa: an explosion that could exceed the point of return lead to a tremendous worldwide war.

From Brezhnev came no harsh response. Brezhnev listened, then insisted — over Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visible annoyance — on walking outside with Strauss and seeing him to his car.

This was unprecedent treatment for Strauss who, despite three decades at or near the pinnacle of West German politics, has never been invited to the Kremlin.

Brezhnev's point in courting Kohl and Strauss seems obvious: first, to feed them the suspicion that dependence on Washington is a long-range gamble which may not pay off; and second, to emphasize that Moscow's will and determination will never change — and had better be taken into account.

Such Moscow-inspired atmospherics have clearly had an effect on Chancellor Schmidt, who is burdened with a virulent left wing. Without clear U.S. leadership for West Germany and other European states, Schmidt will hardly say anything nasty about Soviet adventures in Africa, Afghanistan, Southern Yemen or elsewhere.

Uncertain of elusive U.S. leadership, Schmidt, for good reason, chooses to risk no offense to the Kremlin.

Kohl, Strauss and the conservatives, with the luxury of being out of power, have no inhibitions — today — about offending the Russians, and no doubts about reasons for doing so. But Brezhnev's subtle dialogue, craftily woven into his speech in Minsk last week, suggests that he may see a change coming. If it does come, it will be pushed forward by worldwide Soviet propaganda about dependability and steadiness of Soviet world policies. But it will be triggered by something else: the perception that Jimmy Carter's Washington either does not understand the game or is too tired to play.

Struggling for words to express the nature of their task in the Bakke case, they quoted from their great predecessors: Marshall and Brandeis, Cardozo and Frankfurter. What crossed my mind was Holmes on the Court: "We are very quiet there, but it is the quiet of a storm center."

The guess may be wrong or right. Perhaps history will tell. In any

## Letters

### CIA Game Rules

J.M.B. Crawford (Letters, June 19) asked what is "fair or open to inspection about the CIA, a pernicious and wicked organization at best?" Such one-sided naivete, whether in regard to campus recruitment or not, cannot rest unchallenged.

The CIA operates with the most restricted game rules of any intelligence-gathering organization; therefore, it is on the short-changed side of fair. Secondly, if there is any question about its openness to

inspection, one need only scan the pages of any news service index for the past five years to discover that it has been inspected ad nauseam.

Those who would so readily attack the CIA must have a narrow view of our world environment, and the measures necessary for the maintenance of freedom in it. If the CIA critics of this world can suggest a viable alternative, I would much prefer to listen to it rather than their utopian claptrap.

J. RUSSELL PHILLIPS.  
Tehran.

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J.P. Miller

**LDCs Say Trade Talks Ignore Role Charge Rich Nations Limit Consultations**

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, July 3 (NYT) — The less developed countries complained today at the Tokyo round of trade-liberalization negotiations here that they were being treated on a take-it-or-leave-it basis by the industrialized nations.

Speaking at the first full meeting open to all of the 98 participating nations since Nov. 1976, the poorer lands charged that key negotiations documents were being drafted without their being given a say, and that their interests were not considered by the major powers when fixing a timetable for the completion of the negotiations.

They also charged that although they were interested in all aspects of the negotiations, they were being consulted only when it was a question of according them special treatment.

The charges were voiced by Petar Tomic of Yugoslavia, the official spokesman for the 76 developing countries.

Today's meeting was called at the request of the developing countries because they feel that their interests are being ignored as the United States, the Common Market and Japan reach for an overall political agreement on a projected package of trade concessions by their self-imposed deadline of July 15.

Alonzo McDonald, the head of the U.S. delegation to the talks, sought to soothe the poorer countries by assuring that they will be the "major beneficiaries" if the negotiations are successfully concluded.

They will benefit under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rule that a concession made by one country to another is automatically extended to all participating countries and by not being called upon to make matching concessions for the benefits received, Mr. McDonald noted.

But the U.S. delegate countercashed the developing countries when replying to their complaint that they were not able to participate fully in the negotiations. The United States, he said, had "conscientiously pursued" efforts to negotiate with the developing countries as rapidly as these "were ready to respond."

Both Mr. McDonald and the Japanese delegate Masao Sawaki recalled that the July 15 deadline the three had set for themselves would not mean the end of the negotiations.

**DM Role Grows To 7% of States' Total Reserves**

FRANKFURT, July 3 (AP-DJ) — Deutsche marks held as reserves has tripled since 1970 to about 7 percent of total reserves at the end of last year, Commerzbank reported today.

The DM's increased share was at the expense of sterling, the bank said, with some 80 percent of the world's reserves held in dollars at the end of 1977, virtually unchanged from 1970. Meanwhile, sterling's share dropped to 15 percent from 9 percent in 1970.

In sterling-oriented countries, Commerzbank said, the pound's reserve share plummeted to 25.7 percent last year from 72.4 percent in 1970 while the dollar's share grew to 44.6 from 17.2 percent and the DM's share spiraled to 22 percent from virtually nothing.

If the dollar's use as a reserve is especially strong in countries whose currencies are linked under the so-called "snake," which comprises West Germany, Denmark, Belgium-Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway. The dollar accounted for 95 percent of their reserves at end-1977 compared with 1.3 percent for the DM, Commerzbank said.

**Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Figures in Deutsche Marks

1977 1976

Revenue..... 447.60 423.70

Profits..... 37.60 49.40

Per Share.... 1.91 2.59

6 months... 1978 1977

Revenue.... 702.40 738.60

Profits.... 29.3 loss 42.00

Per Share.... 2.20

General Mills

1977 1976

Revenue..... 3,433 2,783

Profits..... 135.84 117.03

Per Share.... 2.58 2.25

13 weeks... 1978 1977

Revenue.... 806.98 659.34

Profits.... 22.01 21.29

Per Share.... 0.44 0.39

Germany

NICK 1977 1976

Revenue..... 7,293 6,701

Profits..... 57.50 52.80

(Figures in Deutsche Marks)

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****J. Lyons Sees 'Marked Improvement'**

J. Lyons & Co., the U.K. food processor and distributor, expects a "marked improvement" in performance for the year ending next March. Chairman N.L. Salmon says that "while it would be injudicious to forecast the outcome for the year, our experience so far in 1978 and indications from the marketplace, at present free from some of the perturbations which rendered the second half of last year so disappointing, persuade us that the recovery which we planned and expected is only delayed and that this year as a whole should see a marked improvement in the performance of the company." For the year ended last March, Lyons recorded a net loss of £8.95 million after losing £6.15 million a year earlier.

**Occidentale Absorbs Alimentaire**

Shareholders of Generale Occidentale, the French holding company of the banking food and supermarket group controlled by Sir James Goldsmith, have authorized its board to go through with the absorption of its food subsidiary Generale Alimentaire. The merger was carried out through the exchange of two Alimentaire shares for one Occidentale. The holding company increased its capital to 141,77 million francs (about \$31.7 million) from 140,31 million francs by issuing 29,090 new shares. The company notes that Prudential Assurance of Britain has given up its 1.19-percent interest in Occidentale and that its major shareholders are: the Goldsmith group, 35 percent, Cie Financiere Europeenne et d'Outre-Mer (a member of the Ste. Generale de Belgique group) 12.4 percent, Hambros Bank 8.9 percent, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

4.11 percent, Union des Assurances de Paris 3.88 percent, and Sofex (a member of the Renault group) 3.57 percent.

**Grand Union Bid Challenged**

Colonial Stores has responded harshly to a \$114-million acquisition offer by Grand Union, but says directors will still consider a proposal. Grand Union, a unit of Cavenham Ltd., announced last week what it said was a friendly offer to pay \$30 a share for Colonial's 3.8 million shares. But Colonial officials, calling Grand Union's announcement "deliberately false and misleading," say that management does not believe the offer "reflects Colonial's operations and prospects" and add that it will be submitted to directors for a response by July 10. Colonial and Grand Union are grocery chains. Cavenham, an affiliate of Generale Occidentale, is a European supermarket and foods processing concern.

**Republic Seeking Talcott Unit**

Republic New York Corp. is planning to buy the assets and business of Talcott's factoring division for about \$107 million. Republic New York is the holding company for Republic National Bank of New York. Trade Development Bank of Luxembourg owns 62 percent of Republic. James Talcott is the principal subsidiary of Talcott National Corp., which has been attempting to sell the factoring division, along with its business finance receivables, together carried on Talcott's books at \$238 million, as part of a debt reorganization plan. Last week, a proposed sale to a unit of Gulf & Western Industries for \$274 million in cash and notes fell through.

**Said Planning Overseas Borrowing****China Seen Shifting Direct-Loan Policy**

HONG KONG, July 3 (AP-DJ)

Fundamental policy changes on direct foreign borrowing are apparently under discussion in Peking, according to recent reports received here during a major Chinese conference on finance and trade.

Also, vice premier Li Hsien-

Nien, China's top financial planner, reportedly told visiting U.K. members of Parliament last week that China intends to start borrowing money from British banks — after shunting such direct borrowing in the past.

On Saturday, a high Communist source in Hong Kong said that "it is only a matter of time" before China accepts loans openly. The source acknowledged that deferred payments on plant purchases from overseas, which currently run into billions of dollars, are merely a thinly disguised form of loans.

The importance of foreign credit was underlined by a speech yesterday to the finance and trade conference by Yu Chu-Li, head of the state planning commission. He openly discussed offsetting deposits that the Bank of China maintains with foreign banks and implied that such forms of borrowing may increase. "Along with the growth of foreign trade and expanded relations with other countries, the role of the bank will be expanded and financial activities with foreign countries will increase," he said.

"We must receive and use foreign deposits in a planned way, handle well the deposits of overseas Chinese, international settlements and insurance operations...and develop friendly international exchanges through the bank's relations with foreign countries."

One Western economist estimated that China, which earned roughly \$7 billion in foreign exchange through exports last year and which is estimated to have \$4 billion in hard-currency reserves, could borrow \$7 billion or \$8 billion without difficulty. But another analyst said that once borrowings got up to \$5 billion or so, "bankers would start to think

of the specter of inflation and the renewal last month of weakness in the dollar do not augur well for a repeat soon of the recent rally.

It is an open question whether the market can get its volume moving again when traders return from the July 4 holiday. If it does not, the likelihood is that stocks will move lower.

"Without volume, upside momentum is difficult to achieve," says Newton Zinder, an E.F. Hutton analyst. "Stock prices can decline indefinitely on light volume but to sustain an advance, some increase in volume is necessary."

From the start, the best thing that rally had going for it was the fear of some cash-laden portfolio managers that they were missing something. Foreign buying, which came to life when the dollar began strengthening against foreign currencies, had a lot to do with kicking off the sharp price surge in mid-April.

But the rush to put idle cash into the market for fear of being left behind peaked June 6. Neither the Dow Jones industrial average year-to-date high of 866.51 nor the 51.79-million-share volume that day on the Big Board has approached since then.

The sense of urgency to invest has dissipated to such a degree that even the normal end-of-quarter tendency of portfolio managers to mark up stock prices through additional purchases was at a minimum last week.

No More Ebulience

What do remain are uncertainties that existed — but were brushed aside — during the April-May rush into stocks, and analysts expect them to weigh increasingly on the no-longer-ebullient sentiment of investors. Rising interest rates, inflation and the renewal last month of weakness in the dollar do not augur well for a repeat soon of the recent rally.

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**Prices Drop Amid Light NYSE Trade****Turnover Is Lowest Since January Storm**

NEW YORK, July 3 (Reuters) —

New York Stock Exchange prices fell sharply today as the market limped through the slowest session since a blizzard in January forced it to open two hours late.

A weak dollar and rising interest rates caused the downside pressure, analysts said, but they added that the low volume may have magnified the weakness. The market is closed tomorrow and many traders took today off as well.

The outlook marks a decided shift from the forecasts of even a few months ago. The big difference is heightened inflation, whose rapid re-emergence has prompted the Federal Reserve to tighten money and credit policies sharply. The resulting steep rise in interest rates already has begun to crimp the housing industry, and many economists are convinced the impact of the crunch will spread to other sectors of the economy.

Moreover, there is little the administration can do about it. Running another big deficit to counter the Fed would be difficult politically, and too much fiscal austerity could exacerbate the slump. And while the new White House anti-inflation program is winning the president high marks for trying, few expect to see inflation wind down from its new 7-percent level.

"I really get the feeling that I'm watching a Greek tragedy," laments Arthur Okun, a former member of the Council of Economic Advisers during the Johnson administration. "Nobody's doing anything wrong that you can point to. But there seems to be no way to avoid the dire outcome."

Chessie Systems, reporting lower second quarter net, picked up ½ to 30 ¼.

General Dynamics fell 2 ¾ to 73 ¾ after the company boosted its bid for American Telecommunications to \$23.50 a share from \$21.75. American Telecommunications eased ½ to 22 ½ bid in over-the-counter trading.

In Chicago, soybean and corn futures plunged but wheat prices posted gains on the Board of Trade.

A government report showed substantial soybean oil stocks as of the end of May, which prompted selling that pared those futures as much as the daily limit of 1 cent a pound.

It is an open question whether the market can get its volume moving again when traders return from the July 4 holiday. If it does not, the likelihood is that stocks will move lower.

But the specter is real enough that it already has begun to gnaw at the administration. A new internal forecast prepared for the top-level Economic Policy Group shows the growth rate for 1978 still likely to be a moderate 3.8 to 4 percent. But the scenario for 1979 "is much more uncertain," one insider says euphemistically. "A recession certainly is possible."

Private economists are even more pessimistic. Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources, predicts there now is a "35-to-45 percent probability" that a recession will come. And Murray Weidenbaum, the former Nixon administration economist, says that "we're already heading toward the outer edges of a recession. The question is will we fall in?"

The main source of analysts' new uneasiness is the recent tightening by the Fed. In the past eight weeks, it has boosted its key federal funds rate — the interest charged on loans to member banks — by a full percentage point, pushing other interest rates, inflation and the renewal last month of weakness in the dollar do not augur well for a repeat soon of the recent rally.

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**NEW YORK.** July 3, 1978 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon	Tue	Wed
<b>FOODS</b>			
Coffee Accts., lb.	N.G.	Closed	
Coffee 4 Samles, lb.	1.70	Closed	
Coffee 10 Lbs.	1.40	Closed	
Principals 40-30 30% v.d. ....	0.44	Closed	
<b>METALS</b>			
Steel Bittens (Pint), ton	304.50	Closed	
Iron 2 Dfrv. Philo., ton	214.76	Closed	
Steel scrap 100% P.M. ....	75.00	Closed	
Copper elect. lb.	0.31	Closed	
Tin (Scraps), lb.	5.96	Closed	
Zinc, E.S.L. Bars, lb.	1.20-0.21	Closed	
Silver Y.M. ....	5.29	Closed	
Gold N.Y. ....	163.25	Closed	
<b>COMMODITY indices</b>			
Average stock total 100 Dec. 31, 1971	720.91	Closed	
July 3, 1978	720.91	Closed	

\*— Preliminary  
†— Final  
— Nominal

### NEW YORK FUTURES

July 3, 1978

Open High Low Close Chg.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu.
MAINE POTATOES	52.26	52.77	52.54	52.55
Nov.	52.26	52.77	52.54	52.55
Dec.	52.26	52.50	52.00	+0.20
Jan.	52.26	52.50	52.00	+0.20
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June	52.26			





# Guidry Wins Record 13th, Over Tigers

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP) — Ron Guidry, the unbeaten New York Yankee left-hander, recorded his 13th victory, 3-2, with the help of a controversial pinch double and Mickey Rivers in the first game of a doubleheader with the Detroit Tigers yesterday.

Guidry's two-run homer with two out in the ninth inning gave the Yankees a 5-3 triumph in the second game, for a sweep.

Guidry's victory broke the team record for a season's best start by a pitcher, which was set by Tom Zachary in 1929 and equaled by Atley Donald 10 years later. It left Guidry two victories away from tying the American League mark of 15 set by John Allen of the 1937 Cleveland Indians and Dave McNally of the 1969 Baltimore Orioles.

Guidry, who went eight innings, yielded six hits, walked two and struck out six. Rich Craggs pitched the ninth.

Pinch hitter Rivers tied the game, 2-2, in the New York seventh, driving home Thomasson with the double, then scoring himself when right fielder Mickey Stanley did not play the ball but rushed instead to argue with first base umpire Ken Kaiser.

Rivers hit a line drive that Stanley leaped for. The ball appeared to bounce off the hands of a spectator leaning over the rail, which would have given Rivers' a ground-rule double. When Kaiser ruled the ball in play — saying it hit the toe of the right field fence and returned to the field — Stanley let it lay in right field while hurrying to argue with Kaiser as Rivers scurried around the bases.

**Phillies 9, Cubs 5.** At Chicago, Jose Cardenal hit a two-run homer and pitched. Dick Ruthven tripled in two runs to lead Philadelphia to a 6-5 victory over Chicago. Ten games in, the Phillies trailed the Cubs by two games, but since then have captured eight of nine contests from Chicago and moved into a five-game lead in the National League East.

**Reds 7, Dodgers 6.** At Cincinnati, George Foster hit a three-run homer in the seventh to carry Cincinnati to a comeback 7-6 victory over Los Angeles. Foster's 17th homer snapped the Dodgers' six-game winning streak and was Cincinnati's first victory in seven games.

**Angels 4, Rangers 3.** At Anaheim, Calif., pinch hitter Tony Solaia singled on the first pitch by Steve Comer with the bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth inning to give California a 4-3 victory over Texas and a virtual tie for first in the American League West with the Rangers. Joe Rudi opened the inning with a single and Ken Landreaux ran for him. Brian Downing bunted and was safe when Comer (3-2) threw wildly to second base. Landreaux wound up on third and Downing at second. Jim Anderson was walked intentionally to fill the bases before Solaia batted for Dave MacKenzie and singled sharply to left-center field.

**White Sox 8-5, Twins 5-9.** At Bloomington, Minn., Rich Chiles' two-run double and Rob Wilfong's two-run homer gave Minnesota a 9-5 second-game victory over Chicago for a split of a doubleheader. Chicago took the first game, 8-5, as Bill Nahodny drove in two runs with a homer and a single and Wilbur Wood won his ninth game of the year.

**Indians 2-1, Blue Jays 6-5.** At Toronto, Jesse Jefferson pitched a four-hitter and Roy Howell batted in the go-ahead run with a sixth-inning double as Toronto met its annual meeting.

**WHA to Meet**

"NEW YORK, July 3 (AP) — The World Hockey Association, after being rebuffed for the second time by the National Hockey League over a merger, will hold its annual meeting Wednesday in New York.

**Canadian Football League Ready to Open**

TORONTO, July 3 (UPI) — The nine-team Canadian Football League, featuring Terry Metcalf of the Toronto Argonauts, is gearing up for its season opener July 11 when the Montreal Alouettes, the Grey Cup champions, play the Rough Riders at Ottawa and the highly regarded Winnipeg Blue Bombers travel to British Columbia to play the Lions.

Metcalf, an outstanding all-purpose runner with the St. Louis Cardinals of the National Football League, played out his option last season and signed a long-term contract with Toronto. His versatility and speed are tailor-made for the wide-open CFL game.

Canadian football has 12 men (usually an extra wide receiver), and it has the rough or single point, which is scored when a punt or missed field goal goes out of bounds in the end zone; or when a punt or missed field goal cannot be run back out of the end zone. In addition, all punts must be returned, with the return specialist being given a five-yard safe area until he catches the ball.

Metcalf will like the field itself. In Canada, it is 130 yards long, plus two 25-yard-deep end zones. It is 65 yards wide as against 53 1/2 in the NFL.

**Closes Enough**

Play in the CFL is somewhat different from that in the National Football League, with three downs to make 10 yards, but similar enough to make it a comfortable transition for most players from the United States. In the past, it was a small-budget operation, but now it faces a crossroad season because of the financial success of three of its member teams.

The champion Alouettes play in the 63,000-seat Olympic Stadium in Montreal — and they sold 5,000 additional tickets for their 41-6

**New Tour Leader**

CAEN, France, July 3 (Reuters) — Klaus-Peter Thaler took over the leader's yellow jersey in the Tour de France bicycle race here today on the basis of team performances in a race against the clock from Evert.



Associated Press  
Jimmy Connors sprawls to reach a shot, unsuccessfully, by John Alexander at Wimbledon.

## All-Stars Pick Their All-Stars

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP) — Who were baseball's greatest All-Stars? What were their greatest feats? When members of the Hall of Fame were asked, the names of Hubbell, Williams, Mays, Ruth and Musial came up most often.

In a poll of the members of the sport's shrine at Cooperstown, N.Y., Carl Hubbell's feat of striking out five straight American League sluggers in 1934 ranks as the greatest All-Star feature, followed by Ted Williams' two-out, three-run, ninth-inning home run that beat the National League in the 1941 classic.

Hubbell, and Willie Mays, were named by the Hall of Fame members as the greatest players in All-Star Game history, followed by Babe Ruth, Williams and Stan Musial.

In the American League: Gehrig, Terry, 1B; Frankie Frisch, 2B; Eddie Banks and Marty Marion (tie), ss; Pie Traynor, 3B; Mays, Musical Roberto Clemente, of, Gabby Hartnett, c; and Hubbell and Dizzy Dean, p.

In the National League: Bill Terry, 1B; Fred Merkle, 2B; Eddie Kowalski and Marty Marion (tie), ss; Pie Traynor, 3B; Mays, Musical Roberto Clemente, of, Gabby Hartnett, c; and Hubbell and Dizzy Dean, p.

The Hall of Fame members, filling out lineup cards for their all-time All-Star teams, selected:

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Art Buchwald

## Anti-Independence

**WASHINGTON** — As we celebrate the 4th of July this year a thought occurs to me. What if the 13 colonies had to deal with the number of lobbyists we now have registered when they were trying to come up with an acceptable Declaration of Independence?

The delegates then meeting in Philadelphia would have to hold hearings on it.

The first spokesman would be president of the God Save the King Assn.

He would read from his notes: "Gentlemen, my organization opposes this declaration as an affront to everything these great colonies stand for. It is full of accusations and half-truths about His Majesty. If this Declaration of Independence is passed, we will see nothing but chaos, violence and a drop in the gross national product."

"This document invites anarchy. It is seditious and a call to overthrow the government by force. The God Save the King Assn. will not stand idly by and see it pass. We intend to raise a war chest to see that it is defeated. Anyone who votes for it will be opposed by our organization in any future elections."

Buchwald

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